

## REFORM NECESSARY.

The Congressional Record is supposed to be printed for the purpose of recording the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives. The cost of printing the Record is borne by the public, who, in consideration of the expense ought to have a true and correct account of what is said and done in Congress. Such, however, is not the case. "Speeches" never delivered in Congress are printed in the Record and for the "glorification" of the members who are accorded the privilege of inserting such speeches, "applause" is interjected at the end of sentences never uttered in the halls of Congress. Recently Representative Walker of Massachusetts abused this privilege. In a printed speech in the Record, which was not delivered in the House, he abused his colleagues, who demanded that the offensive language, which had not been uttered in the House, be expunged from the Record. The matter was referred to the Committee on Printing, which Committee, after investigation submitted a resolution declaring that the House expresses disapproval of the unparliamentary language used by Walker in the printed but undelivered speech.

It is likely, now that the attention of both Houses of Congress and the public generally has been called to the subject, that a radical reform will be made in the matter of printing what they have not said in Congress. The Congressional Record costs considerable money. It purports to give an official report of what transpires in Congress. If it does not it is valueless. It is gross deception, which Congress should not countenance, to permit to be printed in its columns, articles which have been compiled by professional writers at so much a page, and which have not even been read in either House. That is worse than the practice of stealing editorials, which is indulged in to a considerable extent in Nevada. A few years ago a New England member of Congress delivered in the House in April a speech which a Michigan man had read in the House the preceding February. The two men had engaged the same writer to make their speeches, and he being in a hurry when the Eastern man called on him, gave him a copy of the speech which he furnished the Michigan man two months before. Such base imposition and deception should not be permitted at the public expense and the many bright men in Congress, in justice to themselves and their constituents, should stop it. There is neither sense, nor justice in letting jobbers impose on the people at the people's expense.

## WHEAT WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

A communication on the subject of raising grain without irrigation from the veteran newspaper man, Dan De Quille, is printed in the JOURNAL. It shows that wheat has been produced on the slope of Mount Davidson, on terraced ground, for a number of years without water except what fell from the clouds.

Dan has a theory that grain, like man, will adapt itself to the surroundings, where the conditions are at all favorable for its growth, and his experiments indicate the possibility of producing wheat that may mature in Nevada without irrigation. As a sample of this wheat which four years' cultivation without irrigation has "broken in to getting along with out moisture" can be produced, it might be advisable for the Station people to give it a trial and see if it will withstand the drought better than wheat grown on irrigated land. Perhaps a problem of great importance to the arid region has been solved. It is well known that corn from the South will in a few years adapt itself to the short seasons of the North. Such being the fact, why should not wheat or grain of any kind which produces profusely where the annual rainfall is from eighteen to thirty inches, yield a fair crop where the rainfall does not exceed ten or twelve inches a year? Possibly, like the horse which was being trained by his owner to live without food, it would die just as it was getting accustomed to grow without irrigation.

## LOW PRICED SILVER.

The price of silver bullion is lower in New York City than ever before. There is doubtless a ring which controls the market and depresses the price. Under the Sherman Commodity Act the bullion producer is seldom permitted to sell silver direct to the Government. He is compelled to dispose of his bullion for what the ring feels disposed to offer him, and the ring sells it to the Government. Silver has sold below 39 cents an ounce this week, a circumstance which indicates that the speculators in bullion have assumed that a free coinage bill will not become a law at this session of Congress.

The masses of the people in the East show that an educational campaign is as essential on the silver question as it is on the tariff. Senator Stewart and others gave them a few lessons last year in the New York papers, but not enough. They should be taught that the "seventy-cent" dollar, as the gold men denominate the standard dollars, will have a fixed value of one hundred cents if the Mints are open to silver as well as gold, as the founders of the Government intended and designed they should be. It is infamous legislation in the interest of European holders of American securities that made the seventy-cent dollar. Open the Mints to silver and gold, as they had been from the foundation of the Government to 1873, and the seventy-cent dollar bugaboo vanishes.

An Iowa man starved himself to death through grief for the loss of his wife. The old couple had been married seventy-four years.

## BY TELEGRAPH!

## News of Importance From Home and Abroad.

## BLAND'S SILVER BILL.

Able Advocated and Roundly Denounced.

## A MAJORITY FOR FREE COINAGE.

Proceedings of the Senate-Secretary Foster Reports-Senate Convention to be Held at Fresno-A Murdered Man's Body Found.

## Bland's Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The chances for a compromise of the silver question by substituting a bill providing for a Monetary Congress of the nations for the Bland free coinage bill are considered very slight, and a clear majority for free coinage is conceded. The gold men at the close of the debate will move to recommit the bill to the Coinage Committee with instructions, as such a motion is believed to be the strongest they can make. Great interest is manifested in the debate and the galleries are crowded.

## BIMETALLISM OR MONOMETALLISM.

Pierce of Tennessee, in advocacy of the bill, said: In the discussion of the pending measure if I did not believe the unlimited coinage of silver for the best interests of the people of the whole country I should not so warmly support the measure. It is only by going back to the past of this question of bimetalism that we can properly understand the great question, for the question of today is whether we shall have bimetalism or monometallism. Go back to 1816 and beginning with the action of the great nations of the world upon the question, we find great industrial England prosperous and happy until she struck down silver and discarded it as one of her coin metals. The voice of labor, then as now, was heeded, and the result was that the next three years witnessed a period of depression, distress and suffering hitherto unknown in Great Britain. This is a matter of history and cannot be controverted.

Continuing, the gentleman showed that under the expansion of currency, resulting from the discovery of gold in California and Australia in 1840 and 1850, labor in every commercial nation was affected by the expansion and advanced 45 per cent., and the spirit dominant to-day among the financiers and capitalists throughout the world is that the scarcity of money is the thing to be desired. It has not been many decades since a cavalier of France laughed at the over-production of gold, but along in the fifties made it wise to adopt monometallism with silver, and not gold as the standard. Germany, in 1857, accepted the teaching of the cavalier and

## THE DEMONSTRATION OF GOLD.

Was established as the single silver standard. Why? Simply because they thought they were going to have too much money in the two metals. The limitation of currency and the scarcity of money was what the financiers wanted. Our opponents tell us that gold must not be molested; that gold only is the sacred metal; that gold is king. What is it that gave gold the position it occupies? Legislation; it is only by legislation that a great wrong will be righted. [Applause.] Up to the time of the demonetization of silver in 1873, the silver dollar was never worth less than 100 cents, and when demonetized it was at that time at a premium of 3%. Why did they demonetize it then? The same spirit of avarice and greed which struck it down in England dominated in this country, and silver was murdered in the interest of the great banking and financial interests of the country, and the agricultural and laboring people from that time to this have been paying a profit in their sweat and toil. [Applause.]

## MILLS ASKED TO SUPPORT THE BILL.

Concluding, Pierce cited the speech of Mills in the last House in support of free coinage, and insisted that the gentleman from Texas, to make his record consistent, must support the bill. Great applause greeted the closing announcement of Pierce that whatever Williams had to hear and other anti-free coinage Democrats might do in the event of the passage of this bill, the Democratic advocates of free coinage stood ready to support the nominee of the Democratic Convention at Chicago, whether the platform declared for free coinage or not.

## FALLACIOUS REASONING.

Mr. Stone denounced the pending bill as not a bill for the free coinage of gold and silver, but a bill for the unlimited issue of paper money. He had a suspicion that the bill was an heirloom in the Bland family. [Laughter.] In reading the history of his country he discovered that one, Richard Bland, was the leading member of a house of Burgesses in Virginia in 1748. Like his distinguished namesake of to-day he seemed to labor under the idea that the economic and financial system of his day needed tinkering with. [Laughter.] In those days the currency of Virginia was tobacco hogheads of 950 pounds. [Laughter.] In convenience for carrying it around, the legal tender of the day naturally aroused a desire to devise a more convenient system of currency. This desire took shape in the "Bland bill of 1748." [Laughter.] This bill was almost the

counterpart of the bill of to-day. It provided for the establishment of Government warehouses and the appointment of Government inspectors in charge. The Bland bill of to-day provides for the use of the mints already erected. The bill of 1748 provided for any person and the amount of tobacco notes therefor, to be acceptable as legal tender, receivable for debts and dues of the Government. The bill of to-day provides for the deposit of silver bullion, whether owned by an inhabitant of England, Africa or America and the issue therefor of a note as legal tender receivable for debts and dues of the Government. This bill is not a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but a bill for the unlimited purchase of silver bullion. Nine bills were before the committee that did provide for free coinage, but all were laid aside and this bill was reported in their stead. The effect of this bill by repealing the Act of two years ago would be to restore the Act of 1878.

"Does the gentleman take the position," inquired Bland, "that that repeal Act of July 14, 1890, would revive the force of the previous Act thereby repealed?"

"Yes, sir."

"That is a position contrary to all the principles of law that I ever heard of," said Bland. "The Act of 1890 repeals the position of the Act of 1878. Now this bill in repealing the Act of 1890 does not restore the Act of 1878 at all."

Stone persisted that Mr. Bland was wrong and that the passage of the pending bill would be to revive the Act of 1878, providing merely for the compulsory coinage of \$2,000,000 per month.

At the conclusion of Stone's remarks Bland asked consent that the debate, which would expire to-morrow night, be extended until Friday afternoon. Simpson of Texas objected on the ground of the failure of the friends of the bill to make an allotment of time to the representatives of the Peoples' party.

Lynch of Wisconsin, Stout of Michigan and Fitch of New York earnestly opposed the bill. McKelhan of Nebraska said the cry about the seventy-cent dollar was a deliberate attempt to suborn the public conscience. Free coinage would wipe out the disparity between the coin and bullion value of the dollar, and our silver dollar the world over will be of the same value as the metal in it. What the value of a dollar would be as expressed in gold, may be another question. Competent students insisted it would restore the old ratio between gold and silver bullion.

Bushnell of Wisconsin spoke in favor of the proposed amendment, providing that hereafter the silver dollar should contain one ounce troy of pure silver. After a speech by Perkins of Iowa in opposition to the bill, the House took a recess until evening.

## Will They Fight?

New York, March 23.—James Coleman Drayton and Hallett Alsop Barrowe, the principals who are agitating New York's four hundred, arrived to-day, with no evidence of sanguinary meetings, as was half anticipated by the interested public on this side of the water. Their trouble arose out of Barrowe's intimacy with Mrs. Drayton and culminated in an attempt on the part of the injured husband to seek satisfaction by force of arms. The majestic did not reach here till late this afternoon. Shortly afterwards a revenue cutter with 14 on board left the dock and notwithstanding orders to the contrary, when the steamer was reached, the whole party clambered aboard. There was no evidence of any unusual excitement aboard. Captain Parcell, who was on the bridge, when questioned by the energetic reporters, received them with a look of blank amazement. "I know nothing of any trouble between the two gentlemen," said he. "Indeed I did not know Drayton and Barrowe knew each other." Barrowe and Millbank were discovered later. Both were greatly startled at what they deemed an intrusion by the reporters. They were informed of the marked attention given their personal affairs by Americans generally during the past week, and were shown copies of letters purporting to be passed between Barrowe and Drayton. These were received with significant shakes of the head and accompanying smiles, but both refused to make any statement. Barrowe said he thinks Drayton should make a statement first, as he began the trouble. Drayton also refused to be interviewed on the subject, but announced that after consultation with his friends he will decide what course to take. The men met but once on the steamer and they avoided each other.

## A Murdered Man's Body Found.

PHOENIX, A. T., March 23.—A telegram was received from the Sheriff of Pima county this afternoon stating that the remains of Henry Holland had been found at the head of Josephine canyon near the Salero ranch in that county. Holland was a rich rancher near Salero and an old time reputable citizen. In the latter part of June last he suddenly disappeared, leaving no trace. At the time a Mexican, named Joaquin Racion, who was working on the ranch, was arrested on suspicion, but discharged for lack of evidence. Later the Mexican sold a parcel of cattle and collected a number of bills belonging to Holland and left. He was apprehended in Tucson last night and arrested, charged with the murder of Holland. When found the skull of the murdered man was crushed in by some blunt instrument. The body was completely decomposed and one foot was gone. His hat was picked up fifty yards away riddled with bullets. The scene of the murder is in an obscure portion of the ranch at the entrance of a rocky canyon, where it is presumed the unfortunate man went in search of stray cattle when he met his death.

## More Relief For Russia.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 23.—One hundred and seventy-five cars, containing 22,000 barrels of flour, were sent out in eight sections by the Washburn, Crosby mill to-day to the Russian Relief Association. The Philadelphia trains were gaily decorated with flags, bunting and motes.

## Lord Salisbury's Note.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Lord Salisbury does not, in his note, refuse to enter into a modus vivendi of some kind, but, diplomatically speaking, he "fails to consent" to the proposition made by this Government. Inasmuch as the Senate has refused to make the correspondence public, it is difficult to get a clear idea of the points intended to be conveyed, but undoubtedly the impression generally conveyed was that Lord Salisbury refused to renew last year's arrangement. It can be stated that there is nothing in the nature of an ultimatum on the part of either government in the correspondence laid before the Senate. It is still considered incomplete, but underlying the formal phraseology of diplomacy, it is the evident intention on the part of this Government to bring the matter to a point of definite determination before the season is far advanced. The President's reply, it is thought, will greatly tend to the attainment of the desired result.

## Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—After receiving the President's message and an executive session the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. The first important amendment reached was that striking out of the bill the proviso requiring army officers to be detailed as Indian agents. Morgan moved as a substitute for the House provision one directing the President to appoint Indian citizens of the United States as Indian agents, when in his judgment such appointment might contribute to attach the Indians to civilization and to the Government of the United States. Without action the Senate adjourned.

## Secretary Foster Reports.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Replying to the Senate resolution for certain information as to the workings of the Silver Act of July 14, 1890, Secretary Foster to-day sent a letter stating that there was purchased from the date the law took effect to February 29th of this year eighty-four and one-half million ounces of fine silver bullion at a cost of eighty-five and one-half million dollars, in payment of which were issued Treasury notes to nearly equal the amount. There were coined under the Act twenty-nine million standard dollars.

## Local Government for Utah.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House Committee on Territories decided to report favorably the Caine bill to give a local government to Utah with an amendment striking out the section relating to the sale of public lands for school purposes, the committee deeming it best to have a separate measure covering this point. The vote was a party one, the Democrats favoring and the Republicans opposing the bill.

## Indignant Women.

VISALIA, Cal., March 23.—Twenty women waited on the white woman who is living with Walter James, tried yesterday for outraging a girl, and gave her twenty-four hours to leave town. The jury refused last night to acquit James, though no evidence was introduced for the prosecution. The jury was for conviction anyhow. James is still in jail and it is feared he will be hanged by indignant citizens if turned loose.

## Remanded for Trial.

PERTH, Australia, March 23.—The preliminary hearing of Deeming's case was finished to-day and the prisoner formally remanded for trial at Melbourne for the murder of his wife in Windsor. The Court room was again crowded, but Deeming maintained his nonchalance.

## Strike Settled.

WINNIPEG, March 23.—The strike of conductors and trainmen on the Canadian Pacific is settled. The company last night agreed to arbitration, and pending the decision of the arbitrators the men were reinstated.

## California Prohibitionists.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—At a meeting of the State Central Prohibition Committee to-day it was decided to hold a State Convention at Fresno May 25th, next.

## For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children's little teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of teething, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will soothe the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the stomach, and cures Wind Colic, Teething, and Eruptions of the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" is the best teething medicine in the world. It is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health. At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly its own curative powers. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar



## ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers, and cures habitual constipation permanently. For sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all druggists.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

## FIFTY-CENT COLUMN.

All classes of legitimate advertisements not exceeding six lines, inserted in this column at 50 Cents per Week.

## Attention!

Ladies wishing hats repaired and feathers dyed and curled, also human hair switches made, please bring them in by March 26th.

MRS. A. MOTLEY.

## Hats for Sale.

Two hundred tons of good hats for sale; good feeding corals near the docks. Inquire at the Longley ranch.

## Trees for the Million.

At Reno and Mt. Hope Nurseries. All sizes and varieties at prices to suit. Address orders, mar23ml

## Fred Kille.

Has engaged with the Reno Manufacturing Company, where he is prepared to manufacture and repair harness, saddles, etc., at the lowest prices in Reno. Give him a call.

## Change of Proprietors.

Having purchased the well known Palace Bathing and Hair Dressing Saloon of C. Coleman, I will be pleased to see my old friends and public generally. First class work will be executed at my establishment.

A. C. HELMOLD, Reno, Nev.

## Cold Shoeing.

Tolly & Fernal are now prepared to do cold shoeing for cash for \$2.25, on credit for \$2.50 and a first class job is guaranteed. Shop on Sierra street near Hynes' stable. Call and see them.

## To Stockmen and Others.

J. Westlake has just ordered man's heavy French top shoes, made to order, for \$5. Try a pair. Repairing cheap and prompt. A few doors below the Postoffice. A specialty of ladies' shoes, from \$5 up, and men's boots.

## Musical Instruction.

Beginning with Monday, August 11th, I will take a class in music, piano or organ lessons. For terms apply at my home on Fifth street, between Nevada and Kalton. MISS MAMIE B. RULE.

## M'KISSICK'S OPERA HOUSE.

Friday Evening, March 25, 1892.

## THE RENO LYCEUM.

A Splendid Entertainment at a Low Price for a Good Cause.

The Lyceum Glee Club.

Fredrick's Orchestra.

Lecture, "American Characteristics,"

HON. R. L. FULTON.

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Something New! — Something Good!

A German Evening With Goethe.

German Music! German Songs!

German Scenes! German Tableaux!

Selections from the Works of the Author of Faust, under the personal direction of

PROF. T. W. COWGILL.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Reserved Seats, 50 Cents

General Admission, 25 Cents

Seats on sale at Plummer's Drug Store.

PORTER & BROS.,

SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth \$8.00 Per Set.

Extracting 25 Cents.

Amalgam and Cement Fillings

50 Cents Each.

Gold Fillings From \$1 Up.

Steele Building, Commercial Row,

m21 Reno, Nevada.

CHARLES F. CLOUGH,

BUILDER, ARCHITECT

AND CONTRACTOR.

RENO, NEVADA.

Plans for buildings and estimates of construction. Contracts taken for any size or style building. Residence near the University. Orders left at Sunderland's shoe store will receive prompt attention.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

CORNER of Virginia Street and Commercial Row.

DUSEN CHURCH, Proprietor.

The Finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Call and see me.

WOOD FOR SALE.

Four-foot' Wood Delivered

for \$5.00 a Cord.

Leave orders at Marcus Fredrick's Cigar Store.

J. F. AITKEN.

## SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1892.

## JOHN SUNEDRLAND,

## Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN

Men's and Boys' High Grade, Medium and Cheap Grades of

## CLOTHING,

—GENTLEMEN'S—

## FURNISHING GOODS, &amp;c.

Has now in stock the very latest patterns of American, French and English Cloths,

For Custom Made Suits to Order.

GOOD FITS AND GOOD GOODS

GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

IN MEN'S AND BOYS'

## UNDERWEAR,

We have the largest and best assortment, consisting of Medium and Light Wool Underwear for Summer use.

BALBRIGGANS, in All Grades and Colors. FRENCH Lisle THREADS in All Grades. MEN'S SOCKS, in All Grads and of Every Description.

## In Neck Wear We Have the Latest, IN STYLES AND COLORS.

We Carry the Finest Line of WINDSOR TIES on the Coast.

## Our Line of Men's and Boys' HATS is Complete,

IN FINE FELT AND WOOL, FINE MANILLAS AND STRAWS.

We are still Agt. for J. B. STETSON & CO.'S Fine Hats.

## SHOES!

IN SHOES WE HAVE THE best and most complete stock of any Shoe House between San Francisco and Nevada. THAT IS SO! And you can get fitted in any priced Shoe from \$1.50 to \$8, or higher. We have a great variety of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Low Shoes, Oxford Ties and Slippers, Boots and Shoes, made to order.

Country Orders will receive prompt attention.

A full line of Tennis Shoes will be kept in stock at all times.

## First National Bank RENO, NEVADA.

Capital paid in. .... \$200,000 00  
Surplus Fund. .... 100,000 00  
\$300,000 00

Deposits Received on Favorable Terms.

Money Loaned on Approved Security

Exchange Bought and Sold throughout the United States and Europe. Take Telegraphic Transfers.

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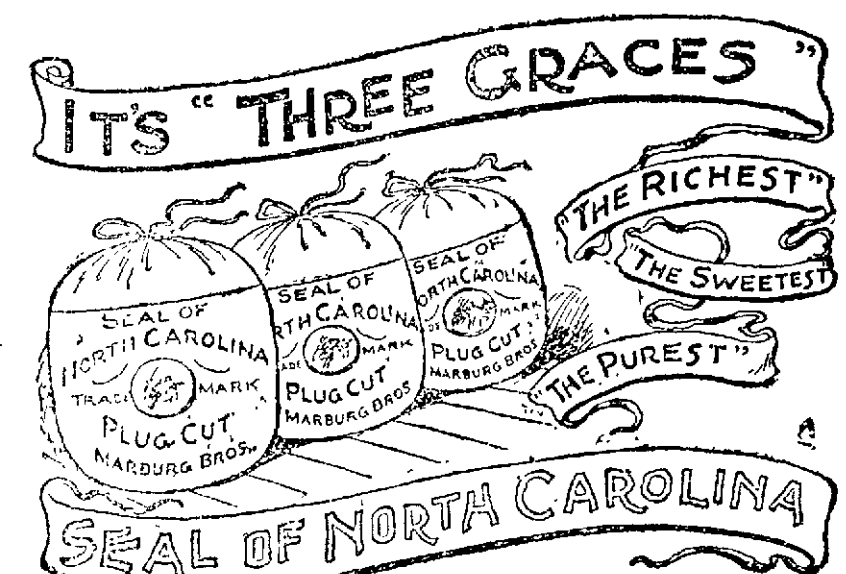
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## SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

By the Month or Year, at 50 cents per Month.



"The proof of the pudding is the eating." The fact that the sales of "Seal of North Carolina" is larger than that of all others fully proves that smokers, who have tried it, acknowledge its superior merits by using no other tobacco.

Packed in Patent Cigar Packages and in bulk.

## H. LETER.

## THE BON TON TAILOR OF RENO.

THE LATEST STYLES OF 1892.

## FINEST IMPORTED CLOTHS,

Ever Brought to Reno.

## Large Stock of Spring and Summer Goods just Rec'd.

Suits made to order from \$25 upwards. A proper fit or no sale. Don't fail to give me a call and examine the goods.



BREVITIES.

M. D. Foley went below last night.  
Bargains in GARDEN HOSE at Lange & Schmitt's.  
Hon. Thos. Wren left for his home at Eureka yesterday.  
Ladies, your attention is directed to Miss Motley's advertisement.  
Hon. W. E. F. Deal of Virginia City returned yesterday from San Francisco.  
Lawn mowers, garden tools and paint and oils a specialty at Lange & Schmitt's.  
W. E. Sharon came down from Virginia last night and continued on to San Francisco.  
Miss Florence Abrahams returned yesterday from a visit to the Misses Winters at Washoe Valley.  
Do not fail to attend to-morrow night's Lyceum and hear a dollar programme for twenty-five cents.  
Eleven tons of fat cattle and one carload of calves were shipped from here to San Francisco yesterday.  
Samuel Murray leaves this evening for Japan. He expects to sail Saturday and be absent about two months.  
Peach trees are in bloom in some of the gardens in Reno. The chances are there will not be much fruit on those trees.  
At a meeting of the W. C. T. U. at Chicago Lady Somerset said "the old peevish of England is giving way to the new bearing."  
Frank Stewart, who has been taking orders in the eastern part of the State for Sanderland's clothing and boots and shoes, returned yesterday.  
George W. Grayson passed through yesterday on his return from a visit to his ranches in Idaho and at Beowawe and Paradise Valley in this State.  
J. W. (Pete) French left yesterday for his Oregon ranch. He took several geese eggs with him from Sparks' ranch and is going to try to get hens to raise goslings.  
The delinquent notice of the Golden Fleece Mining Company of Peavine District can be found in the Journal's advertising columns this morning. It is payable on or before April 25th.  
Tickets are going off very fast for the Lyceum Friday night, and a crowded house is expected. Everybody should go and not only hear a delightful programme, but help a good cause along.  
The Grand Jury of Webster county, Iowa, recently indicted Michael Hannan for selling liquor contrary to law. The Sheriff, when he went to arrest his man, found he had been dead two years.  
Ex-Governor Newton Booth of Sacramento is gradually sinking from a terrible disease, said to be cancer of the tongue, with which he has long been afflicted. He was recently married to Mrs. Glover, the widow of his former partner.  
In the District Court at Winnemucca Judge Cheney sentenced John Lyons, convicted of an attempt to commit rape, to five years in the State Prison; and W. H. Morrison to two and a half years in the same institution for forgery.  
Mrs. Mary Johnson has purchased the personal property of Lemery & Fitzgerald in the building formerly occupied by C. Lemery as a saloon, from the mortgage, the First National Bank. It is possible Mrs. Johnson will reopen the place.  
Secretary of State O. H. Gray came down on the V. & T. local yesterday, and returned by the same train. While here he purchased about \$80 worth of fruit trees at the Reno and Mount Hope Nurseries for parties in the Eastern part of the State.  
The Western Union Telegraph Company has a large force of men employed putting up poles to carry the numerous wires to their new quarters, which they expect to occupy in a few days. The company has erected five large poles between Virginia and Center streets.  
J. L. Stevenson of the Reno Manufacturing Company who has been out on the Humboldt, says 114 carloads of freight, products of the soil and the mines were shipped from Lovelocks last month. The shipments of gypsum average five or six carloads per week.  
W. N. Knox has a lot of seeds of the white ash, which he has left at the Journal office for distribution. White ash flourishes in this country and the seeds are from trees raised in Reno. The ash is one of the hardiest trees, and the wood is among the most useful.  
According to reports telegraphed from Europe there is a possibility of war between Russia and Germany. The London Standard's correspondent at Warsaw says the troops on the Prussian frontier have been ordered to have all their arms and accoutrements in readiness, and dynamite bombs and electrical batteries in good order, so that with half an hour's notice they may cross the frontier and destroy Prussian communication.  
Frank Sullivan aged 19, who carries the San Francisco papers at night from Reno to Virginia City, left Virginia City Tuesday afternoon on a one horse buckboard, accompanied by Dick Whalen, a youth of 18 years. On their return to Virginia City that night the horse became unmanageable near the toll house on the Geiger grade, where Sullivan claims he fell out of the vehicle. Later Whalen's lifeless body was found in the road near Virginia City with the forehead crushed in and the face covered with blood.

WHEAT WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

Dan De Quille's Theory and Experiments  
EDITOR JOURNAL:—An item headed "An Experiment in Wheat Growing," published in one of our Virginia City papers and credited to the JOURNAL, met my eye a day or two ago and considerably interested me. By said paragraph I learn that Mr. H. P. Brown, of the Nevada Experimental Station, has an acre of ground planted to several varieties of wheat with a view to observing which will best succeed without irrigation. About four years ago it occurred to me that by repeated plantings, without irrigation during growth, wheat might be at last brought to develop the power of resisting our usual Summer droughts. A few volunteer heads of wheat of good size which grew and came to maturity in my door yard without any other moisture than that which naturally fell from the clouds suggested the making of an experiment on a small scale.  
I gathered the heads and the next Spring—1888—rubbed out the grain and planted it in drills. Although it was late when the planting was done the crop grew, and though the stalks were only from a foot to sixteen inches in height, all produced heads the grain in which expanded. This grain I planted the next Spring. All know that the Summer of 1889 was terribly dry. The planting was done after all the snow was gone and for a time my crop seemed on the point of drying. The plants were yellow and weak, but at the proper season they seemed to realize that something must be done to perpetuate their kind and pushed up stalks which produced small heads. The stalks were only from six inches to a foot in height. I let them stand until in October, when I harvested my crop by pulling it up by the roots. With the point of a pick I made drills where the stalks just pulled up had stood, then rubbed out the grain, allowing it to fall into the trenches just prepared. All within the hour I harvested my crop, threshed it and returned the grain to the soil.  
The grain thus planted was a good deal shriveled, but it still had about it a look of vitality. Before it came up the ground was covered with snow. In the Spring when the snow disappeared green plants outlined all my drills. These plants grew well, producing stalks from two to three feet high. These experiments were made on ground filled in to a depth of six or eight feet and held up by a bulkhead, therefore was probably drier than the natural surface in a field.  
In 1891 I did not plant the wheat as I had moved to a place where I had no ground at my command. I still have the wheat and am of the opinion that it is pretty well suited to the exigencies of the situation—that it is about broken in to getting along without any other moisture than that which naturally falls from the heavens or can be drawn from the atmosphere. My wheat is about three years in advance of that of Mr. Brown on the road which his must travel, and I am of the opinion that it saw its very worst at the year that it was obliged to head out when at a height of only about eight inches—about up heads from its very "stools" in order to perpetuate its kind.  
I am sorry I did not sooner know that Mr. Brown contemplated making an experiment of the kind mentioned, as I would very much like to see my wheat moving forward along the road on which I have started it. I have several times in the last year thought of writing to the Station and offering my wheat, but always neglected doing so. However, if too late for this season, it will do for next Fall. In the Fall is the time to sow wheat that is to fight its way without artificial irrigation. If it is to live upon air it should be so far favored as to be permitted to obtain a good strong hold in the earth.  
The wheat I have is still in the ear and is undoubtedly as full of vitality as when first gathered. After all it has gone through, it is not of the kind to lightly give up the struggle for life. Yours,  
DAN DE QUILLE.

A Rare Treat.  
Miss Flora Finlayson has kindly consented to take part in an entertainment to be given at the Opera House Monday evening, March 27th. This will be Miss Finlayson's first appearance in Reno, except in sacred music, since she finished her course of study at the Boston Conservatory of Music. Dr. and Mrs. Porter will also take part. Since leaving here several years ago they have been in Europe studying under noted masters, and it will be a rare treat to hear them. These voices, assisted by others well known in Reno, insure a programme that will be well worth listening to and should fill the Opera House to its utmost capacity.

A Pleasant Party.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Knox were the recipients of a party given them by a number of their friends last evening. A very pleasant evening was spent in the course of which Mrs. W. L. Coffin, in behalf of the assembled guests, in a neat little speech presented them with a handsome souvenir spoon. The party broke up at a late hour amid many expressions of regret at parting and hoping their God speed and prosperity in their new home in Spokane, Washington, for which place they will start in a few days. They will be greatly missed by their many friends in Reno.

Walk One Way, Look Another.  
You often see persons doing it, and many a poor fellow has stamped his toes or cracked his shins falling over some object. You call them fools, but it may be their brains are benumbed by a torpid liver. People suffering from indigestion and Dyspepsia often get confused—the brain is inactive. You must wake up the liver by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, the cure for this disorder and for Biliousness and Sick Headache.

Horses Lost.  
Dan O'Keefe has lost two horses. One is a gray, weighing about 1,100 pounds, and the other a sorrel, weighing about 900 pounds. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery. mar18/92

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE DEBATE ON SILVER.

The debate on the free coinage bill now before the House of Representatives continues and may be extended another day. The arguments advanced in favor of the measure are forcible and logical, while those made against it so far as reported, fail to carry conviction. It is only a few years since the money kings demonetized gold because they feared as the anti-silver men do now, that to make it a legal tender would make money more plentiful. No nation that ever existed had too much gold and silver money, and no facts are given upon which to base the assertion that all the silver in Europe would be sent to the United States Mints in the event of free coinage. European silver is nearly all in coin, and that coin had greater value proportionately than it would have in American coin, as 15½ grains of silver equal one of gold in the Latin Union, while here it takes within a fraction of 16 grains of silver to equal one of gold.  
There is not a reason advanced against free coinage, except that prompted by the miser or usurer, that it would reduce the value of money by making it plentiful.

Compare Prices  
With your bills and see how you are being robbed; deception and cheap talk their only salvation to defend their fort.  
100 Wire nails, per keg..... 4 35  
12 1/2 Wire nails, per keg..... 4 30  
20 1/2 Wire nails, per keg..... 4 30  
1/2 inch Water Pipe, per foot..... 5 50  
1/2 inch Diamond Hose, warranted one year, per foot..... 1 50  
Pearl On Oil, very best, full measure, 34 pound can..... 1 50  
1/2 inch stove pipe, per joint..... 312-314  
1000 Stoves No. 7, each..... 312-314  
1 1/2 inch Iron Axle Wagon, Bed and Brake complete, Mitchell make..... 130 00  
Split seat, 2 Wheel Petaluma Cart..... 40 00  
J. J. QUINN.

The body of John B. Timblin, the young man whose tragic death for love was announced in the JOURNAL Tuesday morning, arrived here yesterday accompanied by friends of the deceased from Lodi. The funeral took place from the M. E. Church. The parents of the unfortunate youth reside here.

Returned After Seven Years.  
About seven years ago the village of Forest City, Pa., was excited over the mysterious disappearance of William Doolittle. One morning William left the house to buy some meat for dinner. During the forenoon the meat was brought to the house by the butcher, but William failed to appear when dinner time arrived. Months went by, but no trace of him could be found. Every one thought that he had been foully dealt with.  
Saturday afternoon Doolittle arrived in Canandaigua after an absence of over seven years. His mind had become deranged. The past was a blank to him, except at two or three intervals, when he could for a short time remember something of his house and family. Four years ago he found himself in Omaha, and then for the first time in three years remembered his name and that he had left his home in Forest City to buy some meat for dinner. He could not recall anything that occurred after he bought the meat. His wife and two children, who live in Canandaigua, greeted him as one from the dead. He left Omaha four years ago, and has been on the road working his way homeward ever since.—Philadelphia Times.

In some countries the leaves of trees are still used for books. In Ceylon the leaves of the tall pot tree are used for that purpose.

BUSINESS, LOCAL AND NEWS ITEMS  
For fine boots and shoes go to H. F. Pavols.  
Fine eastern hams and Bacon at W. S. Bailey's.  
Hot lunch at Kerth's every day, ten cents with beer.  
All sizes of glass from 8 to 56 inches long at McCullough's drug store.  
McCullough will sell his assortment of wall paper cheaper than anybody.  
Go to the Palace Bakery for fresh wholesome bread, cakes, pies and candies.  
Go to the Monarch for all drunks of the season. Club rooms conducted in first-class style.  
If you want Oil Cake for feeding horses or stock, in any quantity, call at McCullough's drug store.  
Lovers of a good cigar go to the Monarch and get one of Herman Hyman's Cuban Blossoms.  
Beef, mutton, pork, veal and sausages of the very best quality at Ruhe & McDou's on Commercial Row.  
Jack Godfrey serves a first-class meal and fresh oysters in every style at the Palace Restaurant. Meals at all hours.  
Don't forget that F. Levy & Bro. are selling their immense stock of dry goods, etc., at lower prices than ever.  
Red and white clover, red top, blue grass, orchard grass and a full line of D. M. Ferry & Co.'s garden seeds at McCullough's.  
For your note, letter, legal and foolscap paper, patronize C. J. Brookins, who also carries writing tablets of all styles and sizes.  
John Sanderland has a fine stock of French and English goods and is turning out some finely finished suits to order. His tailors are first class workmen.  
The Palace Hotel, which is well and favorably known to every old Nevada, is being conducted as usual by that veteran landlord, Al White, who spares neither pains nor purse to provide for the comfort and convenience of guests.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY WITH

A Baby Complexion.



MRS. GRAHAM'S

CUCUMBER AND ELDER  
FLOWER CREAM.

Yes! after using it daily for six months a lady's skin will be as pink, soft and velvety, as pure and clear as the most delicious baby's skin. It is not an artificial cosmetic. It cleanses, refines, purifies and whitens. It feeds and nourishes the skin tissue, thus banishing wrinkles, marks and scars. It is harmless as dew and as nourishing to the skin as dew to the flower. Price, \$1. Bottle lasts three months.

SAMPLE BOTTLE mailed free to any lady on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay for post age and packing. Lady agents wanted.

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CALL AND GET A FINE DRESS OVERCOAT Latest Style, ONLY \$10.

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Youths' Suits from \$4 Up.

Bovs' Suits, knee pants, from \$1.50 up

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